

The Winchester Appeal

LEWIS METCALFE, EDITOR.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

AND W. J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

We are awaiting with patience the result of the Cincinnati Convention. It has opened with much excitement and discord. It has been said that a house divided in itself must fall, yet we do not expect to see the verification of holy writ in this case, for we do not believe modern democracy was ever contemplated in prophecy.

The cohesive quality of office is the best cement that holds the fabric together. It may and will wear away by attrition, but never fall to pieces so long as there is any mortar in it. It will not crumble to pieces yet, but is obliged to be worn out before November next.

Buchanan Nominated.—The latest news we have in regard to the Convention, reports Buchanan as the nominee. We have just time to announce the fact before going to press. Breckinridge of Kentucky is the candidate for Vice President.

BROOKS AND SUMNER DIFFICULTY.

Human nature presents some strange contranities in its character, judging from the variety of sentiment expressed in the public prints in reference to this matter, and this with all the facts before them. It creates no surprise that northern fanatics should censure Mr. Brooks, knowing them to be biased by their infernal hatred to the South and southern institutions; but when southern men unite in the chorus of condemnation with these men, it occurs to us that under the circumstances such a course is very improper. We hear some southern men say that the conduct of Mr. Brooks was a violation of the sanctity of the Senate chamber, and in derogation of the dignity of the representative character. We propose the inquiry whether the South has not for a number of years borne the denunciations of free-soilers, and submitted to every indignity which fanaticism could impose. Such being the case, "one truth is clear," that forbearance has failed to awaken either the magnanimity or shame of these wretches. And the South, we are proud to say, has too much national and self-respect to quarrel in our Congress, returning word for word, to the disgrace of our country. Then we ask what alternative remains to us but resentment. These devils are willing to quarrel to keep up excitement and prejudice in their own section. They are entirely willing to take the lie, or any other ignominious epithet that could be applied to them. They delight in excitement and agitation. Reason has failed to have any influence over them, and they have given up to the worst passions of their nature. Southern men are now satisfied of it and see no use to debate with them, and at the same time are too proud to quarrel in the Congress of our country. It then remains to try the physical effect of what has been called "argumentum baculinum," or in English, club argument. There is much to be learned by reverting to rudimental principles sometimes, and we will just examine the nature of debate a little in its origin, nature and results. In early times when logic was first elevated into a science, Socrates taught a catechetical method of debate—asking an adversary questions until he was caught. After that Aristotle invented the powerful little weapon called a syllogism. You will perceive that Socrates conquered by strategem, and Aristotle by logical force. These modes of debate were carried on for a long time in the universities of England, but it was found that in many cases these modes led to endless wrangling, until a new method of argument was instituted called as above stated, the argumentum baculinum, and when they could not refute

an obstinate antagonist they just knocked him down. It acted like a charm; let us profit by the example.—It is better for two individuals to fight than two countries, as we may find it better to settle this difficulty with a club than a canon. Better try the argumentum baculinum than the "ratio ultima regum," as a certain monarch once called it.

We repeat the inquiry, what shall a man do when denounced as a liar and villain? Shall he quietly take it, and repeatedly? Shall he return it as often? "No, by St. Bride of Bothwell, no."—The former is slavish, the latter cowardly. The true answer then is, resent it in the proper place, manner and time. Now, Mr. Brooks waited until the Senate adjourned, and all the members left except Sumner. What sanctity has the Senate chamber after adjournment more than any other pile of bricks and mortar? We do not look upon it as heathens did their temples, as sanctuaries at all times, but only when the representatives of our country are in it, and then not the building but its occupants. Anything else is heathen worship and superstition. The Senate-chamber then was no more than an open, public street, and no parliamentary rule was violated. The time selected by Mr. B. was the most proper—that is when he felt most like, and that point ought to be left for him, for when he felt like it, it is natural to suppose that he could best perform the duty.

We are induced to make this defence of Preston S. Brooks because the North has held hundreds of meetings expressive of their indignation at his course, as well as because we approve of his conduct. It would be base in us indeed to remain silent and leave him, a champion of southern rights, uncovered to the volleyed shower of sectional condemnation in the North. The whole South should shout their approbation of the deed, and hurl back upon her slanderers a profoundest contempt for their insults. We constantly hear that the difficulty will excite great sympathy for Sumner, and react unfavorably upon the cause of the South. We say let their sympathy boil away it will not alarm us. If the deed was right we say let the consequences come, the sooner the better. It may develop a latent power that we are now ignorant of, but cannot develop a new one, and if there is a latent power at work, it is better for us to know it. If we are over a volcano let us know our danger, and prepare for it. Again we say if the deed was right, let us remember the advice of Crockett, and "go ahead."

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We are much gratified that Maj. Hickerson has accepted the nomination as a candidate for Elector in this district.

Maj. Hickerson, though but little known over the State except as a lawyer, we predict will be a prominent man in the State at the close of this canvass. He is not only one of the very best lawyers in the State, but he is a man of extensive reading, quick perception, and a clear logical mind, with all the power and force that is necessary to make him a dangerous adversary in debate. Then he is a man of great personal popularity when known, and a dignified gentleman.

His opponent is Col. E. L. Gardenhire, who has the reputation of being a high-toned gentleman. We predict the canvass in this district will be conducted with as much ability and courtesy as in any in the State.

A GOOD DEED.—As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator Sumner yesterday, the notorious and foul mouthed Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effective canning. We are rejoiced at this. The only regret we feel is, that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horsewhip or a cowhide, upon his slanderous back, instead of a cane. We trust the ball may be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next.—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The know nothing candidate for Mayor was elected by over 2000 majority. The whole know nothing ticket, except two assistant Aldermen, were elected.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Proceedings up to the latest hour.

IN CONVENTION—BALLOTS AS FOLLOWS:				
	BUCHANAN.	PIERCE.	DOUGLAS.	CASS.
1st	135½	122½	33	5
2d	139	119½	31½	5
3d	139½	119	32	5½
4th	141½	119	30	5½
5th	140	119½	31	5½
6th	155	107½	28	5½
7th	143½	89	58	5½
8th	147½	87	56	5½
9th	142	87	48	7

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Convention—9th Ballot contested—Buchanan 146; Pierce 87; Douglas 56; Cass 7. 10th Ballot—Buchanan 150½; Pierce 80½; Douglas 59½; Cass 7. 11th Ballot—Buchanan 147½; Pierce 80; Douglas 63; Cass 5½. 12th Ballot—Buchanan 148; Pierce 79; Douglas 63½; Cass 5½. 13th Ballot—Buchanan 150; Pierce 77½; Douglas 63; Cass 5½. 14th Ballot—Buchanan 152½; Pierce 79; Douglas 63; Cass 5½. The Convention adjourned at quarter before five o'clock.

WINCHESTER, June 2, 1856.

This day a large portion of the citizens of Franklin County met at the Court House, in Winchester, Tennessee, for the purpose of passing resolutions approving the course of the Hon. P. S. Brooks, of South Carolina, for the castigation he gave Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts.

On motion, WILL. EDW. VENABLE, Esq., was called to the chair and NATH. FRIZZELL appointed Secretary.

At request of the Chairman PETER TURNER, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we, the people of Franklin County, in Tennessee, have with pleasure and a hearty approbation heard of the castigation which the Hon. P. S. Brooks, member to Congress from the gallant State of South Carolina, lately gave Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That we believe the course of the Hon. P. S. Brooks was right in every respect; that it was well-timed and done with the proper spirit, and that we congratulate the noble State which he represents that she has so worthy a son.

Resolved, That we regard the course of Senator Sumner in making his speech in the U. S. Senate, abusive of the State of South Carolina, and Southern institutions, and slanderous to the character of the Hon. Senator Butler in his absence; as cowardly in the extreme, and far below the dignity of a liberal and honorable man in any position.

Resolved, That the Winchester Appeal, Nashville Union and American, Charleston Mercury, and New York Day Book be furnished with copies of these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting and requested to publish them.

And in support of said resolutions Maj. Will. Edw. Venable, Peter Turner, Esq., Lewis Metcalfe, Esq., and M. W. Garner, Esq., addressed the meeting. The resolutions were then passed unanimously.

On motion the meeting then adjourned sine die.

WILL. EDW. VENABLE,

NATH. FRIZZELL,

Chairman.

Secretary.

BROOKS AND WILSON.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Gen. Lane of Oregon, was the bearer of a challenge from Mr. Brooks to Gen. Wilson this morning. Gen. Wilson it is said replied that he used the language complained of because he at the time believed and now believes it was strictly true and was demanded by the character of the assault upon Mr. Sumner. He says he is not a duelist, but he will use whatever language in debate he thinks proper, and if assailed knows how to defend himself.

Mr. Brooks has given notice to Gen. Webb, through Gen. Aiken, that his letter in Tuesday's Courier is satisfactory.

All excitement with regard to the matter appears to have ceased, excepting what is connected with the present challenge.

Challenged.—The report that Col. Brooks had challenged Senator Wilson is true, as is also the fact that Wilson declined the honor of a meeting, alleging that such a meeting would be a "violation of the laws of the land and of his natural convictions."—And yet, Mr. Webb, in his letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer, says Mr. Wilson is a "fighting man."—*Cor. Char. Standard.*

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

By the arrival of the Steamship Granada this morning, we have later news from Central America.

The obliging pursuer of the Granada reports that the news from Nicaragua is contradictory. Capt. Dunwell, a passenger on board, who left Virgin Bay on the 8th inst., and brings the latest intelligence, states that the Costa Ricans had retired from Nicaragua to Costa Rica, and that 300 wounded Costa Ricans had been shipped from San Juan del Sud to Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica. Capt. Dunwell reports that Gen. Walker's loss at Rivas was 100 killed and wounded, and that the Costa Ricans had 650 killed and wounded. The accounts we find in the Panama Star and Herald are very confused and unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, it appears to be certain that the Costa Ricans have evacuated Nicaragua. There is nothing to throw any light on the actual state of affairs in Nicaragua, but it appears that the Costa Ricans are not very well satisfied with the result of their invasion, and that the state of affairs in Costa Rica is not very promising. Business, it appears, is entirely suspended, money and credit are wanting, and trouble anticipated.—We copy as follows from the Weekly Star and Herald of the 19th inst:

"Yesterday evening (19th) the schooner Josefa arrived here from Punta Arenas, which port she left May 6th. Of Cape Blanco, on the 6th, the Josefa spoke the Joseph Hewett, Capt. Clapp, bound for Punta Arenas. The British frigate President had left Punta Arenas, (destination unknown) but the Havana was daily expected at that port."

A correspondent writing from Punta Arenas, says:

"Accounts from Nicaragua are so various and contradictory that I do not know myself what to believe and what not. The Costa Rica troops are all on their return, on account, as is said, of the cholera having broken out among them."

"It does not appear that they have met with so cordial a reception from the Nicaraguans as they anticipated. How all will end it is impossible to say, but we anticipate trouble here."

"Business of all kinds utterly suspended—no money no credit."

The Boletin Oficial, of May 3d, the latest date received, contains an address from President Mora to the officers of his army, thanking them for their efficient services, and for their valor in Santa Rosa, Rivas and San Juan. It says, that having beaten the filibusters wherever they were met, after having taken San Juan, Rivas and the transit route, and encountered a thousand unlooked for obstacles, sufficient had been done for the national honor, and that no discredit follows from being obliged to yield to the influence of a malignant climate, leaving behind an enemy exhausted and without resources, better prepared to fly than to fight, and whose extermination will be complete if Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras perform their duty.

In the same journal a letter from head-quarters is published, which says that Walker, unable to cope with the forces brought against him, has adopted an unworthy means of warfare, and being master of the press, influences public opinion by the circulation of false rumors and false accounts of the engagements he has had with the Costa Ricans. That on the 11th. (April), after the battle of Rivas, in which Walker lost nearly all his officers, he returned to Granada on foot with two hundred men out of the twelve hundred with which he attacked the city, and deceived the people by bell ringing, illuminations, &c., into the belief that he had gained a victory.

That this contributed to keeping up Walker's influence, and the Costa Ricans were unable in the hurry and excitement of war to avail themselves of the printing press that accompanied the army.

Another letter (dated April 26) states that owing to the cholera the President and the army were about returning to Liberia.

A letter addressed to the Bishop of San Jose, states that on the 11th, at 8 A. M., Walker with twelve hundred men attacked Rivas, that the battle lasted near twenty-one hours, after which he retired with only three hundred of his troops, that Walker's force occupied the Church, plundered it of all its valuables, and used the images to secure the doors and windows.—The cross inlaid with diamonds was stolen, together with other valuables.

Since the above was prepared for the press we have received the Aspinall Courier, of the 20th inst., from which we copy the following. It confirms the statement that the Costa Ricans have evacuated Nicaragua, and shows that Walker possesses a strength among the Nicaraguans themselves which some writer has zealously endeavored to discredit:

On Saturday last, Messrs. Brandon, McMurray, Drake & Co., on San Juan del Sud, arrived at Panama, in a schooner. They bring news from that point to May 5; from them we learn that some Costa Ricans reached San

Juan, after the battle of Rivas, on the 16th of May, and having there shipped their wounded for Punta Arenas, the army started by land to retreat into Costa Rica, that the cholera has been making sad havoc among the Costa Rica troops, and that Walker is evidently in the ascendant.

Other parties who have been eye witnesses to most of what they note inform us more minutely:

Burying the dead, caring for their wounded, together with a few preparations for fortification, lest Walker should return on them before they could leave, occupied the succeeding week. They commenced their retreating movement about the 24th, and, on the 29th, the entire army had vacated Nicaragua, all of them having marched to Guanacosta, except some fifty men who were at San Juan del Sud, shipping the wounded by water for Punta Arenas.

The Costa Ricans represented themselves as having been entirely deceived; that Walker was far preferred by the natives, and that, instead of being received with open arms by Nicaraguans, they had been shunned or attacked at every point. Baron Bulow was exceedingly dissatisfied, both at the conduct of the Costa Ricans, and the falsity of the representations that had been made to him respecting Walker's condition and the feeling of the Nicaraguans towards him and his army.

The Star and Herald, of Saturday, represents the church of Rivas to have been robbed by Walker's men, and refers to other plunder by them. We have the authority of those who have watched Walker's movements throughout the past year, for saying that he has never allowed plunder, and that he has never taken anything from foreigners and natives in Nicaragua, except by governmental levies.

No church in Nicaragua contains images with precious stones or jewels of any considerable value upon them; the church at Rivas has images in it, is without a roof, wholly unfinished, and never has been used as a place of worship. So much for the story of the Star and Herald, that images were robbed of diamonds, and used as barricades in the church.

The Editor of the Washington (D. C.) Spectator, designs to publish, about August next, a list of all the periodicals: from monthlies to dailies, in the United States—embracing California and the Territories—with terms and general character, so far as he can ascertain them.

To aid in making up his list and carrying out his further plan, he invites all publishers to send him three copies of their publications, first issued after the 4th of July, (or such as shall contain fullest accounts of the occurrences of that day.)—These he proposes to bind—one set to be filed in the Congressional Library—one in the Library of the Smithsonian Institution—the other for his own sanctum.

WINCHESTER GROCERY MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly by Smith & Carr.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7.

COFFEE, # pound,	14 @ 16
SUGAR, # pound,	
New Orleans Brown,	9 @ 11
Crushed,	14
Clarified,	12½
SALT,	
Sack, fine,	3 00
" coarse,	2 50
Barrel, # bushel,	65
MOLASSES, # gallon,	
Reboiled,	55 @ 60
FLOUR,	
In sacks of 100 lbs.,	3 50 @ 3 75
AXES, # dozen,	
Collins & Co.,	14 00 @ 16 00
BEEWAX, # pound	
Yellow,	18 @ 20
CANDLES, # pound,	
Mould,	18 @ 20
Pressed,	18 @ 20
Star,	26 @ 27
FEATHERS, live geese, # lb.	30
FRUIT, # bushel,	
Dried Apples, peeled,	60 @ 70
" Peaches, unpeeled,	80 @ 90
GRAIN, # bushel,	
Corn,	25 @ 30
Wheat	80 @ 85
Rye,	50 @ 60
Oats,	30
IRON, # pound,	
Common bar,	5½
Band,	8 @ 10
Hoop,	10
Castings,	6
NAILS,	
Assorted, # keg of 100 lbs	\$6 @ 7 00
LARD, # pound,	8
BACON, # pound,	9
PROVISIONS—Bacon in bulk 7 @ 8c;	
Beef, 3½ @ 4½.	
RICE, in barrels, # lb.	7½
TALLOW, # lb.	8 @ 10
TOBACCO, Caldwell's, # lb.	20 @ 25
GINSENG, dried, # lb.	18 @ 20
SHOT, bag,	2 50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS STORE.

My Motto is—"Quick sales and small profits."

A. JOURDAN,

PUBLIC SQUARE,

WINCHESTER..... TENNESSEE. Respectfully informs the citizens of Franklin County, and the public generally, that he has just received a large stock of Dry Goods, bought at very low prices at auction, and which he will sell cheap as possible for cash. Thankful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Call and examine his **GREAT BARGAINS.** Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Toys and varieties for sale cheap for cash.

Home-made cloth, Socks, &c., taken in exchange for cheap dry goods. June 7 ly A. JOURDAN.

To the Public.—Some one has circulated a report through the country to the effect that A. Jourdan would soon leave Winchester. This is wrong, for he intends to remain and enlarge his business, and wishes to have a partner, from this community, to assist him.—Any one of good standing, with a small capital, can apply at the Appeal office or Jourdan's store. June 7 3t

Flour! Flour!—Large lot just received and for sale by J. H. KNOX.

Salt! Salt! Salt!—A large stock just received and for sale by J. H. KNOX. June 7

WATCHES, CLOCKS & TIME-PIECES, OF ALL KINDS,

ARE NOW REPAIRED BY L. J. GILDERSLEEVE,

South side of the Square, corner Custer House, WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE. In a manner not surpassed in Nashville, or any other place. All work warranted to give satisfaction and to perform as stated. Persons who have Watches or Clocks to repair will please send them right in that they may have evidence of sufficient business to justify a permanent location, which is his intention if there should be sufficient business. Jewelry also repaired.

To those who value their Sight. We would say: If you find your eye-sight failing, or if you use spectacles, do not delay availing yourselves of the opportunity of procuring a pair of the justly celebrated

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, adapted to your eye, and selected by a person who understands the business. They do not tire the eye when reading and will preserve vision unimpaired for years longer than any other glass if properly selected to suit the eye. There is no straining of the eye while using them, as in most other spectacles. The shape of the surface, (concavo convex) the large size and the fineness and clearness of the glass are the combined qualities which no other glasses possess, and which render them superior to all others. Many persons might have good eye-sight for ten or fifteen years longer by using these glasses than the common glasses which in the end often do more harm than good. Numerous testimonials can be produced from the best citizens of Nashville. For sale by L. J. GILDERSLEEVE, South-East corner of the Square.

EXAMINATION. The examination of the students of MARY SHARP COLLEGE will commence on the 10th inst., and close on the 20th. Elder J. M. Pendleton, of Bowling Green, Ky., will deliver the annual Address, June 6th. 2t

ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 69, Market St., Nashville, Tenn., **Commission Merchants,** AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF **Machines, Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, &c., &c.**

The annexed is a list of such articles as may always be found at their store, and at the lowest cash prices:

Machines, Implements, &c. Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Corn and Cob Crushers, (Little Giant), Felton's Portable Grist Mill, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Bedwell's Smit Cutters, Child's Grain Separator, Wells' Seed Sower, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Harrows, Ploughs of all kinds, Churns, Meat Cutters, Scythes, Forks, Rakes, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Fan Mills, &c.

Building Materials, &c., &c. Window Sash, Venetian Blinds, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Window Glass of all sizes, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster Paris, Chain Pump, Force Pumps, Garden Engines, Iron Chains, Iron Settees, Iron Safes of all sizes.

Paints, Oils, &c. White Lead, White Zinc, Brown Zinc, Stone Colored Zinc, Paints of all colors, Putty, Whiting, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Mineral Paint, Glue, Paint Brushes, Rosin, Copperas, Paint Mills, &c.

Fertilizers. Guano, and Land Plaster. We keep a large stock of these articles on hand.

Seeds. Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Herds Grass Orchard Grass, Barley, &c. We are also agents for Pease's Celebrated Excelsior Railroad Horse-Power Threshing Machines. We have now an assortment of these Machines on hand, and will furnish them at manufacturers' prices, transportation added. As the demand will be beyond the supply, those who are in want of them had better buy soon. Mar 15 3m ARMSTRONG & CO.

A. H. ROSCOE, M. D., Successor to W. F. Gray, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,** Dealer in Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c., Corner of Broad and Market Streets, NASHVILLE, TENN. Mar 15 ly

COACH MAKING. J. M. BURROUGHS Would inform the citizens of this county and the rest of mankind generally that he continues to make "them fine buggies" and carriages of every description to suit the taste of any one that will give him a call. Repairing done on liberal terms. Winchester, March 3, 1856. ly